

Varietal type	Free percentage	Reserve percentage
Natural (sun-dried) Seedless	77	23

Dated: May 11, 1995.

Terry C. Long,

Acting Deputy Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division.

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7 CFR Part 989

[FV95-989-1FIR]

Raisins Produced From Grapes Grown in California; Final Free and Reserve Percentages for the 1994-95 Crop Year for Zante Currant and Other Seedless Raisins

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of Agriculture (Department) is adopting as a final rule, without change, the provisions of an interim final rule which established final free and reserve percentages for 1994 crop Zante Currant and Other Seedless raisins. The percentages are 40 percent free and 60 percent reserve for each of these varietal types. These percentages are intended to help stabilize supplies and prices and counter the destabilizing effects of the burdensome oversupply situation facing the raisin industry. This rule was recommended by the Raisin Administrative Committee (Committee), which is responsible for local administration of the marketing order.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 16, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Richard Van Diest, Marketing Specialist, California Marketing Field Office, Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS, USDA, 2202 Monterey Street, suite 102B, Fresno, California 93721; telephone: (209) 487-5901; or Mark A. Slupek, Marketing Specialist, Marketing Order Administration Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS, USDA, room 2523-S, P.O. Box 96456, Washington, DC 20090-6456; telephone: 202-205-2830.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This final rule is issued under Marketing Agreement and Order No. 989 (7 CFR part 989), both as amended, regulating the handling of raisins produced from grapes grown in California, hereinafter referred to as the "order." The order is

effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674), hereinafter referred to as the "Act."

The Department of Agriculture (Department) is issuing this rule in conformance with Executive Order 12866.

This final rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12778, Civil Justice Reform. Under the marketing order provisions now in effect, final free and reserve percentages may be established for raisins acquired by handlers during the crop year. This action finalizes final free and reserve percentages for Zante Currant and Other Seedless raisins for the 1994-95 crop year, beginning August 1, 1994, through July 31, 1995. This final rule will not preempt any State or local laws, regulations, or policies, unless they present an irreconcilable conflict with this rule.

The Act provides that administrative proceedings must be exhausted before parties may file suit in court. Under section 608c(15)(A) of the Act, any handler subject to an order may file with the Secretary a petition stating that the order, any provision of the order, or any obligation imposed in connection with the order is not in accordance with law and requesting a modification of the order or to be exempt therefrom. Such handler is afforded the opportunity for a hearing on the petition. After the hearing, the Secretary would rule on the petition. The Act provides that the district court of the United States in any district in which the handler is an inhabitant, or has his/her principal place of business, has jurisdiction in equity to review the Secretary's ruling on the petition, provided a bill in equity is filed not later than 20 days after the date of the entry of the ruling.

Pursuant to requirements set forth in the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) has considered the economic impact of this action on small entities.

The purpose of the RFA is to fit regulatory actions to the scale of business subject to such actions in order that small businesses will not be unduly or disproportionately burdened. Marketing orders issued pursuant to the Act, and rules issued thereunder, are unique in that they are brought about through group action of essentially small entities acting on their own behalf. Thus, both statutes have small entity orientation and compatibility.

There are approximately 20 handlers of California raisins who are subject to regulation under the raisin marketing order, and approximately 4,500

producers in the regulated area. Small agricultural service firms have been defined by the Small Business Administration (13 CFR 121.601) as those whose annual receipts (from all sources) are less than \$5,000,000, and small agricultural producers are defined as those having annual receipts of less than \$500,000. No more than eight handlers, and a majority of producers of California raisins, may be classified as small entities. Twelve of the 20 handlers subject to regulation have annual sales estimated to be at least \$5,000,000, and the remaining eight handlers have sales less than \$5,000,000, excluding receipts from any other sources.

An interim final rule was published in the **Federal Register** on March 7, 1995 (60 FR 12403), with an effective date of March 7, 1995. That rule established final free and reserve percentages for Zante Currant and Other Seedless raisins for the 1994-95 crop year. The percentages were established in a new § 989.247 of the rules and regulations in effect under the marketing order. That rule provided a 30-day comment period which ended April 6, 1995. No comments were received.

The order prescribes procedures for computing trade demands and preliminary and final percentages that establish the amount of raisins that can be marketed throughout the season. The regulations apply to all handlers of California raisins. Raisins in the free percentage category may be shipped immediately to any market, while reserve raisins must be held by handlers in a reserve pool for the account of the Committee, which is responsible for local administration of the order. Under the order, reserve raisins may be: Sold at a later date by the Committee to handlers for free use; used in diversion programs; exported to authorized countries; carried over as a hedge against a short crop the following year; or disposed of in other outlets noncompetitive with those for free tonnage raisins.

While this rule continues in effect restrictions limiting the amount of Zante Currant and Other Seedless raisins entering domestic markets, final free and reserve percentages are intended to lessen the impact of the oversupply situation facing the industry and promote stronger marketing conditions, thus stabilizing prices and supplies and improving grower returns. In addition to the quantity of raisins released under the preliminary percentages and the final percentages, the order specifies methods to make available additional raisins to handlers by requiring sales of reserve pool raisins for use as free

tonnage raisins under "10 plus 10" offers, and authorizing sales of reserve raisins under certain conditions.

The Department's "Guidelines for Fruit, Vegetable, and Specialty Crop Marketing Orders" specifies that 110 percent of recent years' sales should be made available to primary markets each season before recommendations for volume regulation are approved. This goal is met by the establishment of a final percentage which releases 100 percent of the trade demand and the additional release of reserve raisins to handlers under "10 plus 10" offers. The "10 plus 10" offers are two simultaneous offers of reserve pool raisins which are made available to handlers each season. For each such offer, a quantity of raisins equal to 10 percent of the prior year's shipments is made available for free use.

Pursuant to § 989.54 of the order, the Committee met on August 15, 1994, to review shipment and inventory data, and other matters relating to the supplies of raisins of all varietal types. The Committee computed a trade demand for each varietal type for which a free tonnage percentage might be recommended. The trade demand is 90 percent of the prior year's shipments of free tonnage and reserve tonnage raisins sold for free use for each varietal type into all market outlets, adjusted by subtracting the carryin of each varietal type on August 1 of the current crop year and by adding to the trade demand the desirable carryout for each varietal type at the end of that crop year. As specified in § 989.154, the desirable carryout for each varietal type shall be equal to the shipments of free tonnage raisins of the prior crop year during the months of August, September, and one half of October. If the prior year's shipments are limited because of crop conditions, the total shipments during that period of time during one of the three years preceding the prior crop year may be used. In accordance with these provisions, the Committee computed and announced a 1994-95 trade demand of 787 tons for Other Seedless raisins.

Section 989.54 of the order also authorizes the Committee to consider factors which pertain to the marketing of raisins, including an estimated trade demand which differs from the computed trade demand. At its August 15, 1994, meeting, the Committee computed a trade demand of 500 tons for Zante Currants. The Committee, however, determined that anticipated changes in the market conditions for Zante Currants warranted an estimated trade demand substantially higher than this.

Entering this season, the California raisin industry was carrying a very large supply of 1992-93 and 1993-94 crop Zante Currants and projected a record production in 1994-95. The Committee recommended actions to help handlers sell their tonnage at prices competitive with other currant prices in domestic and export markets. Because of these actions, the Committee believed that the computed trade demand was insufficient and decided to calculate its percentages based on an estimated trade demand of 2,200 tons.

When the Committee met on October 5, 1994, the field price for Zante Currants had been established, but the field price for Other Seedless raisins had not. Section 989.54(b) of the order requires the Committee to compute percentages which release 85 percent of the trade demand for varieties for which field prices have been established and 65 percent for varieties which have not. Thus, when the Committee met on that date, it computed and announced preliminary crop estimates and preliminary free and reserve percentages for Zante Currant and Other Seedless raisins which released 85 percent and 65 percent of the trade demands, respectively. The preliminary crop estimates and preliminary free and reserve percentages were as follows: 6,074 tons, 31 percent free and 69 percent reserve for Zante Currants; and 4,073 tons, 13 percent free and 87 percent reserve for Other Seedless Raisins. The Committee also authorized the Committee staff to increase the preliminary percentages to release 85 percent of the trade demands for varietal types without established field prices when the field prices were established. For Other Seedless raisins, the preliminary percentages were adjusted soon thereafter to 16 percent free and 84 percent reserve.

Also at that meeting, the Committee computed and announced preliminary crop estimates and preliminary free and reserve percentages for Dipped Seedless, Oleate and Related Seedless, Sultana, Muscat, Monukka, and Golden Seedless raisins. On January 12, 1995, the Committee decided that volume control percentages only were warranted for Zante Currant, Other Seedless, and Natural (sun-dried) Seedless raisins. The Committee delayed announcing final percentages for Natural (sun-dried) Seedless raisins until more shipment and production information was available. It determined that the supplies of the other varietal types would be less than or close enough to the computed trade demands for each of these varietals. Thus, volume control

percentages would not be necessary to maintain market stability.

Pursuant to § 989.54(c), the Committee may adopt interim free and reserve percentages. Interim percentages may release less than the computed trade demand for each varietal type. Interim percentages for both Zante Currant and Other Seedless raisins of 39.75 percent free and 60.25 percent reserve were computed and announced on January 12, 1995. That action released most, but not all, of the computed trade demand for Zante Currant and Other Seedless raisins.

Under § 989.54(d) of the order, the Committee is required to recommend to the Secretary, no later than February 15 of each crop year, final free and reserve percentages which, when applied to the final production estimate of a varietal type, will tend to release the full trade demand for any varietal type.

The Committee's estimates, as of January 12, 1995, of 1994-95 production of Zante Currant and Other Seedless raisins were 5,507 and 1,973 tons, respectively. For Zante Currants, dividing the estimated trade demand of 2,200 tons by the final estimate of production results in a final free percentage of 40 percent and a final reserve percentage of 60 percent. For Other Seedless raisins, dividing the computed trade demand of 787 tons by the final estimate of production results in a final free percentage of 40 percent and a final reserve percentage of 60 percent.

The free and reserve percentages established by the interim final rule, and continued in effect, without changes, by this rule, apply uniformly to all handlers in the industry, whether small or large, and there are no known additional costs incurred by small handlers. Although raisin markets are limited, they are available to all handlers, regardless of size. The stabilizing effects of the percentages impact both small and large handlers positively by helping them maintain and expand markets.

Based on available information, the Administrator of the AMS has determined that the issuance of this final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

After consideration of all relevant information presented, including the Committee's recommendations and other information, it is found that finalizing the interim final rule, without change, as published in the **Federal Register** on March 7, 1995 (60 FR 12403), will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 989

Grapes, Marketing agreements, Raisins, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 7 CFR part 989 is amended as follows:

PART 989—RAISINS PRODUCED FROM GRAPES GROWN IN CALIFORNIA

1. The authority citation for 7 CFR part 989 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 601–674.

2. Accordingly, the interim final rule adding § 989.247, which was published at 60 FR 12403 on March 7, 1995, is adopted as a final rule without change.

Dated: May 11, 1995.

Terry C. Long,

Acting Deputy Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division.

[FR Doc. 95–12147 Filed 5–16–95; 8:45 am]

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7 CFR Part 998

[Docket No. FV95–998–11FR]

Expenses, Assessment Rate, and Indemnification Reserve for Marketing Agreement No. 146 Regulating the Quality of Domestically Produced Peanuts

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Interim final rule with request for comments.

SUMMARY: This interim final rule authorizes expenditures for administration and indemnification, establishes an assessment rate, and authorizes continuation of an indemnification reserve under Marketing Agreement 146 (agreement) for the 1995–96 crop year. This rule also increases the administrative assessment rate for the 1994–95 crop year. Authorization of this budget enables the Peanut Administrative Committee (Committee) to incur operating expenses, collect funds to pay those expenses, and settle indemnification claims during the 1995–96 crop year. Authorization of the increase in the administrative assessment rate for the 1994–95 crop year enables the Committee to collect sufficient funds to pay expenses projected for the remainder of that year. Funds to administer this program are derived from assessments on handlers who have signed the agreement.

DATES: Effective July 1, 1995, through June 30, 1996 (§ 998.408) and July 1,

1994, through June 30, 1995 (§ 998.407). Comments received by June 16, 1995, will be considered prior to issuance of a final rule.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning this rule. Comments must be sent in triplicate to the Docket Clerk, Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS, USDA, P.O. Box 96456, room 2523–S, Washington, DC 20090–6456, FAX 202–720–5698. Comments should reference the docket number and the date and page number of this issue of the **Federal Register** and will be available for public inspection in the Office of the Docket Clerk during regular business hours.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Martha Sue Clark, Marketing Order Administration Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS, USDA, P.O. Box 96456, room 2523–S, Washington, DC 20090–6456, telephone 202–720–9918, or William G. Pimental, Southeast Marketing Field Office, Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS, USDA, P.O. Box 2276, Winter Haven, FL 33883–2276, telephone 813–299–4770.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This rule is issued under Marketing Agreement 146 (7 CFR part 998) regulating the quality of domestically produced peanuts. This agreement is effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601–674), hereinafter referred to as the Act.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (Department) is issuing this rule in conformance with Executive Order 12866.

This interim final rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12887, Civil Justice Reform. Under the agreement now in effect, peanut handlers signatory to the agreement are subject to assessments. Funds to administer the peanut agreement program are derived from such assessments. This rule authorizes expenditures and establishes an assessment rate for the Committee for the crop year beginning July 1, 1995, and increases the administrative assessment rate for the crop year which began July 1, 1994. This rule will not preempt any State or local laws, regulations, or policies, unless they present an irreconcilable conflict with this rule. There are no administrative procedures which must be exhausted prior to any judicial challenge to the provisions of this rule.

Pursuant to requirements set forth in the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) has

considered the economic impact of this rule on small entities.

The purpose of the RFA is to fit regulatory actions to the scale of business subject to such actions in order that small businesses will not be unduly or disproportionately burdened.

There are approximately 47,000 producers of peanuts in the 16 States covered under the agreement, and approximately 76 handlers regulated under the agreement. Small agricultural producers have been defined by the Small Business Administration (13 CFR 121.601) as those having annual receipts of less than \$500,000, and small agricultural service firms are defined as those whose annual receipts are less than \$5,000,000. A majority of the producers may be classified as small entities, and some of the handlers covered under the agreement are small entities.

Under the agreement, the assessment rate for a particular crop year applies to all assessable tonnage handled from the beginning of such year (i.e., July 1). An annual budget of expenses is prepared by the Committee and submitted to the Department for approval. The members of the Committee are handlers and producers of peanuts. They are familiar with the Committee's needs and with the costs for goods, services, and personnel for program operations and, thus, are in a position to formulate appropriate budgets. The budgets are formulated and discussed at industry-wide meetings. Thus, all directly affected persons have an opportunity to provide input in recommending the budget, assessment rate, and indemnification reserve. The handlers of peanuts who are directly affected have signed the marketing agreement authorizing the expenses that may be incurred and the imposition of assessments.

The assessment rate recommended by the Committee for the 1995–96 crop year was derived by dividing anticipated expenses by expected receipts and acquisitions of farmers' stock peanuts. It applies to all assessable peanuts received or acquired by handlers from July 1, 1995. Because that rate is applied to actual receipts and acquisitions, it must be established at a rate which will produce sufficient income to pay the Committee's expenses.

The Committee met on March 23, 1995, and unanimously recommended 1995–96 crop year administrative expenses of \$1,067,500 and an administrative assessment rate of \$0.70 per net ton of assessable farmers' stock peanuts received or acquired by handlers. In comparison, 1994–95 crop